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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/617,827	07/14/2003	Shoichi Osada	0171-0990P	5224	
2292	7590 06/03/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STE PO BOX 747	WART KOLASCH &	ZIMMER, MARC S			
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1712		

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			·	12			
		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/617,827	OSADA ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit .				
	·	Marc S. Zimmer	1712				
Period fe	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap or Reply	opears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
THE - External control	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 r SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a report of the provision of the	. 136(a). In no event, however, may a ply within the statutory minimum of thin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI te, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed  ty (30) days will be considered timely.  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	on.			
Status							
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 /	April 2005					
·	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
'=	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examin The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examin Theorem 1.	cepted or b) objected to e drawing(s) be held in abeya ction is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121	(d).			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
а)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig  All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documer  2. Certified copies of the priority documer  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documer  application from the International Burea  See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in A ority documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	application No received in this National Stage				
Attachmen		_					
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)				
3) 🔲 Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 er No(s)/Mail Date	_	s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152) 				

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda et al., WO 99/01507 in view of Shiobara et al., U.S. Patent # 5,225,484 for the reasons made of record in the correspondence dated January 22, 2004.

As a means of overcoming the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103, Applicant has submitted a declaration that outlines differences in several properties of epoxy compositions that differ only in the identity/structure of the organopolysiloxane additive. Unfortunately, the Examiner sees no probative value in the comparison whatsoever.

Section MPEP 716.02(e) instructs that, "an affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 must compare the claimed subject matter with the <u>closest</u> prior art to be effective to rebut a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Burckel*, 592 F.2d 1175, 201 USPQ 67 (CCPA 1979). "Evidence of unexpected properties may be in the form of a direct or indirect comparison of the claimed invention with the <u>closest</u> (for emphasis) prior art which is commensurate in scope with the claims." *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). "Where there are deviations from the closest prior art, they must 1) be explained and 2) shown unlikely to influence the outcome of the comparison. *In re Finley*, 81 USPQ 383; *Ex Parte Armstrong*, 126 USPQ 281; *In re Widmer*, 147 USPQ 518; *In re Magerlein*, 202 USPQ 473. In the alternative, "Applicants may

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compare the claimed invention with prior art that is more closely related to the invention than the prior art relied upon by the examiner." *In re Holladay*, 584 F.2d 384, 199 USPQ 516 (CCPA 1978).

The invention suggested by the combination proposed by the Examiner meets every limitation of the aforementioned claims wherein Maeda teaches a composition comprising components (A), (B), (C), and (E) and Shiobara provides a motivation to incorporate a copolymer equivalent to (D) into the composition taught by Maeda. Contrary to what is stated by Applicant, Shiobara does <u>not</u> disclose the addition of any siloxane polymer other than the epoxy-siloxane copolymer mandated by the claim. Further, the skilled artisan would have every expectation that an epoxy-silicone copolymer would impart better crack resistance to an unhalogenated epoxy resin formulation, such as that disclosed by Maeda, just as it did in the halogenated epoxy resin disclosed by Shiobara.

For the combination established by the Examiner to be proven unobvious, Applicant would have to illustrate some unexpected synergy between the copolymer taught by Shiobara and a component of Maeda's composition that results in an improvement of one or more properties that is significantly greater than what might be expected from an additive affect. That is to say, if two materials are known to convey a similar benefit upon a composition, it is expected that if both materials are added to the same composition, an improvement commensurate with the amounts of these materials might be observed. If, however, the improvement recorded is markedly greater than what might have been expected based on the fact that there is simply more of the

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property-improving materials, than synergy is properly illustrated and the invention is demonstrated to be unobvious. Were Applicant to show, for instance, that the zinc molybdate and the epoxy-silicone copolymer together provide better flame retardance than would be expected on the basis of an additive effect alone, the claims might then be considered allowable. (This experiment is offered only by way of example and Applicant should appreciate that a demonstration of synergy for some other beneficial property of the composition that is induced, in part, by the copolymer would be acceptable.)

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc S. Zimmer whose telephone number is 571-272-1096. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on 571-272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

June 1, 2005

Mare Zimmer AU 1711